

been in your hands for review that length of time?
Yours very truly,

J. B. LIPPINCOTT CO.

[The review referred to was written by Ferdinand Freytag, Ph. D., and through error no credit was given him.—Ed.]

NEW AND NON-OFFICIAL REMEDIES.

Articles accepted for N. N. R.:

Alypin Tablets, 3 1-3 grs., 1 1-8 grs., 1-3 gr., 3-4 gr. (Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co.).

Helmitol Tablets, 5 grs. (Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co.).

Sabromin Tablets, 8 grs. (Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co.).

Veronal-Sodium Tablets, 5 grs. (Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co.).

Thyresol (Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co.).

Novocaine Nitrate (Koechl & Co.).

Holadin & Bile Salts (Fairchild Bros. & Foster).
Oxone (Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Works).

Apinol (Apinol Chemical Co.).

Articles accepted for N. N. R. appendix:

Tablets Atoxyl 1-3 gr. (Sharp & Dohme).

Tablets Novocaine Soluble 1.14 gr. (Sharp & Dohme).

Tablets Novocaine 1-3 gr. (Sharp & Dohme).

Tablets Novocaine 1-3 gr. (Sharp & Dohme).

Ampules Atoxyl Solution 10% (Sharp & Dohme).

Ampules Atoxyl Solution 10% and Novocaine 1% (Sharp & Dohme).

Massolin (Lederle Laboratories).

Triferrol:

Triferrol: The agency for these products has been transferred from C. Bischoff & Co. to Knoll & Co.

PROGRESS IN CUBA.

With the beginning of the present fiscal year the Republic of Cuba established a Bureau of Information, President Gomez appointing Leon J. Canova, an American newspaper man, who has resided in Cuba eleven years and has a wide acquaintance with the Island, as its director.

Parties wishing information of any nature concerning Cuba can obtain same, free of charge, by writing to Leon J. Canova, U. and I. Bureau, (Utility and Information Bureau), Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor, Havana, Cuba.

A FINE BEQUEST.

Through settlement of the contest over the will of the late Frederick Hewitt of Owego, N. Y., the New York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital will receive the major portion of its \$2,000,000 bequest, and large improvement and building plans are being considered.

BOOK REVIEWS

The Ophthalmic Year Book, Volume vi. By Edward Jackson, A. M., M. D. Professor of Ophthalmology in the University of Colorado. Geo. E. de Schweinitz, A. M., M. D., Professor of Ophthalmology in the University of Pennsylvania. Theodore B. Schneideman, A. M., M. D., Professor of Ophthalmology in the Philadelphia Polyclinic. The Herrick Book & Stationery Company, Denver, Colo., 1909.

To-day it is essential for one practicing medicine to be thoroughly abreast of the times, and owing to the tremendous increase in the number of publications it is beyond the endurance of the individual to digest and assimilate even half of the current literature. Hence, such reviews as the above

are a necessity and their value is dependent solely upon their reliability and, so to speak, readability.

The present volume is most systematically arranged, both views of a subject being presented and generally only the most reliable ones.

Beginning with the biographical notices of the late practitioners of ophthalmology the various subjects of diagnosis, hygiene, etc., etc., are presented serially and in good sequence.

The volume covers the literature of the year 1908 fully and in more important subjects a few facts are given of the work accomplished in the previous years.

The paper is good, the print clear and numerous illustrations illuminate the text. The index is very complete and should in itself be a guide to one looking more fully into any subject.

I can recommend this work most highly, for such honest, painstaking and competent work should be appreciated.

W. S. F.

Diseases of the Bones and Joints. By J. E. Goldthwait, M. D., C. F. Painter, M. D., and R. B. Osgood, M. D. Publishers: D. C. Heath & Co., Boston, Mass.

These clinical studies are designed to give the physician in general practice an insight into the more common forms of bone and joint disease. The authors have shown great care in the arrangement and presentation of their subject matter and their statements are clear and concise, general deductions being well illustrated by case histories. "Painstaking bedside observations," they say, "are of more real value, taken by themselves, than the most minute pathological researches," and the book everywhere emphasizes the importance of careful and exhaustive bedside study.

Methods of physical examination are dwelt upon at length and these chapters are particularly valuable. The many illustrations, all of which are original, serve well to illustrate the text. The subject-matter has been chosen with discrimination by these specialists and the practitioner will find in its pages much to guide and direct him in this difficult field of surgery.

R. R.

Tuberculosis: A Preventable and Curable Disease.

By S. Adolphus Knopf, M. D. Publishers: Moffat, Yard & Co., New York.

In his preface the author tells us that this work is intended to be of use to the patient, his family nurse and physician; to the hygienist and sanitarian; to municipal and health authorities; to legislators, employers, clergy and philanthropists, etc.—in fact, to anyone in any manner whatsoever connected with or interested in the subject of tuberculosis. It is primarily a book for the layman, aiming to teach him that the disease is a preventable and curable one and to acquaint him with certain fundamental facts of importance. To the physician the book is intended to be helpful by enabling him to give detailed instructions to his patients and by suggesting means of curing the tuberculous poor in crowded cities where sanatoria are unavailable.

The reputation of the author in the field of tuberculosis is sufficient guarantee of the soundness of the advice given. The work is very fully illustrated, chiefly by photographs which are in all cases excellently reproduced. Particularly interesting and instructive are the illustrations showing how the poor city-dweller may manage to secure a substitute for out-of-door treatment by simple adaptations in his own home. It is especially here that the physician may obtain useful hints.

Occasional inaccuracies or misstatements occur but in general these are of very minor importance. Future editions of the work should correct the state-

ment that milk should be kept at the boiling point for one-half hour in order to sterilize it.

The book cannot fail to be of use in the manner indicated by its author in the preface. H. W. A.

Treves' Operative Surgery. New (3d) Edition. A Manual of Operative Surgery. By Sir Frederick Treves, Bart., G. C. V. O., C. B., LL. D., F. R. C. S., Sergeant-Surgeon to H. M. the King, Surgeon-in-Ordinary to H. R. H., the Prince of Wales, Consulting Surgeon to the London Hospital; and Jonathan Hutchinson, F. R. C. S., Surgeon to the London Hospital. New (3d) Edition, revised and rewritten. In two octavo volumes. Volume I, 775 pages, with 193 engravings and 17 full-page plates. Half-morocco, \$6.50 net. Lea & Febiger, Publishers, Philadelphia and New York. 1909.

The present edition of this popular book has been so thoroughly revised that there is little in it to suggest the first edition of Treves' Operative Surgery which appeared in 1891. It is full of sound advice and some of the generalizations are worthy of repetition. "An unsuccessful operation," they say, "is often attended by much abuse of the assistants and by very severe criticism of their manipulative powers. Such condemnation may be just or may only serve to illustrate the proverb that 'a bad workman complains of his tools.' It is during the most perplexing stages of an operation, and when things are going ill, that the indifferent operator finds that knives will not cut, that forceps will not hold, and that the clumsiness of assistants is beyond the limits of human belief.

"The best work is done with the simplest implements. A surgeon who is dependent upon a special instrument for this, and a special instrument for that, is a poor handicraftsman. . . . Some of the least progressive periods in the surgeon's art have been marked by the prolific production of instruments. . . . A great multitude of the instruments which figure in the maker's catalogues are evidences of incompetence and of a lack of dexterity which prevented the inventor from making full use of his hands.

"The surest sense of confidence rests with the operator who knows accurately what he intends to do, and how to do it. The least success follows the hand of the man who retains throughout an operation a speculative spirit, who depends largely upon his imagination for conditions, and upon the fortune of events for results. A shakiness of the hand may be some bar to the success of an operation, but he of a shaky mind is hopeless."

American surgeons cannot agree with the authors' views on the question of asepsis. On this point the book emphasizes the common practices in vogue in England. The book is abundantly illustrated and while exceptions can be taken to some of the statements, it is on the whole sensible, well written and thoroughly practical. R. R.

Politzer on the Ear. New (5th) Edition. A Text-book of the Diseases of the Ear, for Students and Practitioners. By Professor Dr. Adam Politzer, Imperial-Royal Professor of Aural Therapeutics in the University of Vienna; Chief of the Imperial-Royal University Clinic for Diseases of the Ear in the General Hospital, Vienna, etc. Translated at the personal request of the Author and edited by Milton J. Ballin, Ph. B., M. D., Assistant Surgeon, New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute; Assistant Surgeon, Mount Sinai Dispensary, Ear, Nose and Throat Department, etc., and Clarence L. Heller, M. D. Fifth Edition, enlarged and thoroughly revised. Octavo, 892 pages, with 337 original illustrations. Cloth, \$8.00, net. Lea &

Febiger, Publishers, Philadelphia and New York. 1909.

With the appearance of the fifth edition of Prof. Adam Politzer's classic work, we note at once that it has kept apace with the most modern ideas of Otolaryngology. The old form and general arrangement have been preserved. This is not especially to be commended. Several books published in this country and abroad in the last year have by arrangement of material and general heading and subheading made the task of the student much easier. The nature of the treatise, however, its great depth and scope, make such small details of little significance. There is no book on the ear so exhaustive in its treatment or so backed by the personal experience of the author, and of those directly connected with him through his clinic. Politzer is to-day the greatest living teacher in matters pertaining to the ear, and the great number of those all over the world who have come in personal contact with him in his work will recognize the weight that the selection by him of the good and the rejection of the worthless will have.

The chapters of anatomy and physiology are especially exhaustive, and though many of the cuts are somewhat antiquated, like those of Gray's anatomy, they have been again called upon to do service because of the clearness of the line drawing. It is a help to find the anatomical points, so well given in our modern anatomies, brought to our attention with especial reference to their significance in the understanding of the ear—healthy and diseased. The wealth of thought that is added to the cold anatomical facts makes the reading broadening. For example, after describing the external ear, he adds: "Imhofer is of the opinion that certain peculiarities of formation of the auricle are often hereditary, and considers them as an important aid in the establishment of descendants—for example, in cases in which the parentage of a child is in doubt. The new criminal school of Italy, of which Lombroso is at the head, considers the anomalies in the form of the ear as degenerative changes. Gradenigo mostly found anomalies of conformation of the auricle among the insane and criminals. Bertillon, Blau, and others inclined towards this latter theory."

The minutia into which the author has gone, gives always the stimulating impetus towards experimentation so lacking in the brief tabulations of well-known facts, condensed into so many text-books.

The anatomical and physiological parts with the citation of the authorities for the different observations make the subject a live one, and we realize that the opinion of these complexities is still in the forming.

We find the chapters devoted to methods of examination and treatment, equally thorough and complete. The methods of inflating the ear have been given the closest study by the author, and the comparative values of the various procedures estimated. It is to be expected that the method which bears Politzer's name should be strongly advocated. Its use in the treatment of certain ear conditions would not, however, be so constantly advised by all otologists.

Considerable space has been worthily given to the instruments and methods used in testing hearing. This chapter is of especial value and represents the best thought upon these subjects. Gradenigo's useful forks are especially described. They serve to give us a constant intensity for certain tuning-fork tones. Bloch's forks are a clever modification, but somewhat cumbersome.

Especially in the exposition of the pathology, diagnosis and treatment of the non-suppurative processes that occur in the middle ear has Prof. Politzer given us the last word. In regard to the